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TELLS OF TRAGEDY

Mrs. Bradley Continues Story of the Killing of Brown

WAS MORE COMPOSED

But at Times Frequently Burst In to Tears

Did Not Go to Washington With Intention of Killing Brown—Tells of Her Movements Until She Reached Washington—Disturbed by Letter She Saw in Brown's Room—Didn't Know Whether She Fired Fatal Shot or Not.

Washington, November 20.—That Mrs. Bradley did not come to Washington with any intention of killing former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, and that she did not even remember shooting him she told the jury in her trial today. The statement was not reached until the afternoon session of the court, the first half of the day being given largely to the identification of letters from Mr. Brown to Mrs. Bradley and from her to him, very few of which were read.

The real tragedy formed the subject of the afternoon sitting. At that time Judge Powers brought out full statement in his examination in chief. This consumed only a few minutes of time, and as soon as he had concluded District Attorney Baker entered upon his cross examination. He devoted comparatively little attention to the shooting itself, but going back to the early days of the relationship between Senator Brown and Mrs. Bradley sought to show by reading letters and questioning the witness that she had deliberately undertaken to break up Senator Brown's home and that she was at enmity with Mrs. Brown as early as 1901. He also brought out the fact that Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Brown had originally been strong friends and that this friendship even extended beyond the time of the birth of Mrs. Bradley's first child by Brown.

Mrs. Bradley was upon the whole more composed today than yesterday. There were times when she burst into tears or sank into sighs and sobs, but these were less frequent than on Tuesday. Her voice was at all times indistinct and faltering and she was heard with the greatest difficulty. She made no complaint of fatigue today and left the witness stand at the end of the day in very good condition.

The fact that upon first going to Senator Brown's room at the Raleigh hotel, Mrs. Bradley found there a letter from Mrs. Annie Adams, the actress, to the senator, was dwelt on at some length by Judge Powers making it evident that it is his intention to attempt to show that the discovery of this letter supplied the immediate motive for the killing of Mr. Brown.

Continuing his examination begun yesterday Judge Powers elicited from Mrs. Bradley the statement that at one time she had thought of ending her life. "I was in the lowest depths of despair," she said.

"Did you then love him?" asked Mr. Powers.

"Yes," replied the witness.

She said that even as late as November 27, twelve days before the tragedy, Mr. Brown had asserted that she should not go away, but should remain in Salt Lake City and take a house there. At other times he would say he could do nothing for her, and again he would renew his promise of marriage "when they would go to Gold Field, Nevada, to live."

"His manner was so variable," she said, "that at one time I was buoyed up and full of hope and at others utterly dejected."

As late as Thanksgiving day, 1905, they had dinner together. "He was very kind, very sad, very dejected at that time," she said, "and didn't want to talk." As for herself she had become very nervous.

Approaching the visit to Washington she said Brown had told her of his intention to come to this city, but she did not know the exact date.

Then it was she decided to go to Los Angeles, for which place she started on December 4, 1906, but when she reached Ogden changed her mind and at that place exchanged her ticket for one to Washington.

"The impulse to change seized me when I got to Ogden and realized that to be the parting of the ways," she said. She was very ill on the train.

"I would get so tired that I could hardly do anything," she said. "I

slept very little and ate next to nothing on the train." In Wyoming the train was detained by a wreck, but she could not remember what train she took out of Chicago.

Mrs. Bradley said she had arrived in this city Saturday morning December 8th, after a night in which she had little sleep and several days of almost absolute fasting.

"When you reached the city what did you do?"

"I telephoned the Ebbitt House to know if Senator Brown was there. They said he was not and I went immediately to the Raleigh. I went to the desk and asked if he was there."

"Had you formed any purpose before reaching Washington of doing violence to Senator Brown?"

"I had formed none."

She then told of asking at the desk for Senator Brown's room and engaging one for herself, but she had not indicated any particular location for her room. When she reached her room she changed her clothes and then sought Senator Brown's apartment.

When she entered she recognized the senator's trunk and asked a maid when the senator would return. She sat down to wait and seeing a letter lying on the table she read it. This was Mrs. Adams' letter to Mr. Brown concerning which so much has been said.

Mrs. Bradley shed copious tears as she told of this letter. She said she was distracted and did not know what to do. She went out on the streets and walked all the forenoon, not seeing any one she knew or remembering what time she got back. She had at that time formed no purpose regarding Brown.

The Adams' letter was then shown Mrs. Bradley for identification. She said:

"Yes; I guess that's the one, I don't know. It had something in it about me."

Continuing she said she went back to the hotel several times—how many she did not know. Her room was only a little distance from the senator's and at one time her attention was attracted by the senator's foot steps.

"What did you do?" she was asked.

"I went to his room, knocked and went in."

"What was said?"

"He turned to me and asked: 'What are you doing here.' I said, 'I came to ask if you won't carry out your promise to me.'"

"What did he say?"

"I don't know; he just rushed to me. I don't know what he said."

"What did you next do?"

"I didn't know anything until I heard a shot which seemed to arouse me."

"Did you shoot him?"

"I don't know Judge."

"Did you go there for the purpose of shooting him?"

"I did not."

"Did you go there with any purpose of revenge?"

"No."

"Did you know he was shot?"

"I did not; I did not know anything about it."

"What did he do?"

"He just walked the floor and swore."

"Did you take aim?"

"I did not."

"Had you ever fired a gun before that day?"

"I had not."

Her feeling at that time toward Mr. Brown, she said, was of utter dependence, trust and life. She was not jealous, she added.

"Can you give any reason why you shot Senator Brown?" she was asked.

"No, I have no reason."

FORAKER ENDORSED

For Re-election to Senate and Nomination for President.

Columbus, O., November 20.—United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, was today endorsed for re-election to the senate and for the republican nomination for president, at a joint meeting of the executive and the advisory committees of the Ohio league of republican clubs. The committees declare that they have no sympathy with the proposition that Senator Foraker be eliminated from public life because he was not able to agree with President Roosevelt on all questions.

The action of the committees at once brought out a challenge from A. I. Vorys, manager of the Taft proposed presidential canvass for a popular primary of Ohio republicans for a candidate for president.

About one hundred ardent supporters of Senator Foraker, members of the committee or holding proxies were in attendance at today's meeting.

The resolutions endorsing Senator Foraker were presented by Warren G. Herring, formerly lieutenant governor, and they were adopted unanimously, the announcement of the vote being received with rousing cheers.

AGED ADMIRER STOPS MARRIAGE

Shoots Man and Abducts the Bride Elect

Places Struggling Woman in His Buggy and Disappears—Brother of Young Woman and Friends Scouring Country for the Pair—Abductors Will be Roughly Treated if Caught.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Elizabeth City, N. C., November 20.—Information was received here this morning from South Mills that a man by the name of Hall accompanied by a young lady named Maggie Sawyer, left South Mills in a buggy to come to Elizabeth City to get married. On the way to Elizabeth City, the couple passed the house of a man named Edmund Dailey who is about 50 years old. Dailey is an admirer of the young lady that Hall was taking to Elizabeth City to make his wife.

Dailey, after Hall and his bride-elect passed his house, hitched his horse to a buggy and pursued the couple, overtaking them on a lonely spot on the road between the river bridge and the Hinton corner. With pistol in hand he stopped the lovers.

Dailey shot young Hall and dragged the young woman out of Hall's buggy placed her in his own buggy and drove away.

At the time the information was received, it was not known the extent of Hall's injuries, or the present whereabouts of the young woman.

(By Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., November 20.—When John Hall, of Camden, N. C., was half way between South Mills from Elizabeth City with Miss Maggie Sawyer, of the former place in a buggy at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of being married he was held up by Edmund Dailey of South Mills, a rival for the young woman's hand and when he refused to halt was shot but not seriously injured. Dailey then took the struggling woman from Hall's vehicle and put her into his own, leaving the wounded man to fare for himself.

Reports late tonight from South Hill and Elizabeth City say that Hall is not dangerously wounded and that no trace has been discovered of Dailey and Miss Sawyer.

Robert Sawyer, a brother of the young woman, with a posse of his friends, is scouring the country searching for the pair, but up to this time have not found them.

It is probable that serious trouble will result if the searchers catch the abductor of Miss Sawyer.

BOILERS IN MILL EXPLODE

Six Men Killed 13 Injured and Great Damage Done to Property.

Norfolk, Va., November 20.—The simultaneous explosion of a battery of four boilers in Mill No. 1 of the John L. Roper Lumber Company at Gilmerston, seven miles from Norfolk, this afternoon resulted in the death of six men, the fatal injury of one and the serious injury of a dozen others employed at the mill, beside the damage to a great deal of property. One boiler ploughed its way through the wall of the boiler house, swept through the entire length of the immense mill, cutting down the men who were killed and finally lodged over a hundred yards from its original position, after having jumped over the tracks of the Norfolk & Western railroad. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The dead are: F. E. Ferrell, carpenter; R. B. Sorey, planer; Ambrose Dozer, planer; Frank Davis, mill hand; "Buck" Barnes, mill hand; Rastus Frank, colored, mill hand; Wilson Scott, colored mill hand.

Walter Sorey, a brother of Rufus Sorey, is fatally hurt and a dozen other mill laborers are more or less injured. Quick work by the mill fire department prevented the destruction of millions of feet of lumber following the explosion.

BRUTAL CRIME IN EDGEcombe

Walter Farmer Murders His Wife in Horrible Manner.

Raleigh, N. C., November 20.—A special tonight from Wilson, N. C., says:

Walter Farmer, of Edgecombe county, Monday night killed his wife in a horrible manner. He shot her, cut her throat and battered her head with a hammer. He then shot himself through the chin and jaw. He is under guard at a sanitarium.

Fought Under Water.

Tampa, Fla., November 20.—Six miles off Tarpon Springs on the gulf's bottom, fifty-seven feet under the surface, Nicholas Andres and John Bastonias, Greek sponge divers, fought desperately with sponge hook for the possession of a big sponge. Both received painful wounds. Andrews came to Tampa to institute prosecution against Bastonias, only to learn that no court had jurisdiction.

INTENSE INTEREST

Marked Day's Session of Agricultural Association

MANY ADDRESSES MADE

Messrs. Rutler and Parker of N. C. Among Speakers

"Country Life Education" Subject of Address by Assistant Secretary Hays' Congress Will be Asked to Approve \$500,000 for Cattle Tick Extirmination—Committee Appointed to Handle Cotton Crop Reports.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 20.—The second day's session of the Southern Association of the commissioners of agricultural workers began this morning at 10 o'clock. The day's proceedings were of intense interest. The main feature of the day was an address by Assistant Secretary Hays, of the United States department of agriculture.

The assistant secretary spoke at length and in vigorous terms along the line of development of what he termed "country life education." He advocated in the strongest language the inauguration throughout the United States of a thoroughly organized system of intermediate or high school agricultural education, by districts arranged according to population, the federal government furnishing the principal support for the system.

Mr. Hays was heard with marked attention and his address made a most decided impression.

During the afternoon he had in conference with him each one of the commissioners of the southern states in order to thoroughly familiarize himself at first hand with the conditions prevailing in the different state. In the course of the afternoon he accumulated a large amount of information which was transferred to maps and blanks that will be of value to the department in its future operations.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on cattle tick extermination and live stock sanitation was presented by Dr. Tate Butler of North Carolina.

The report recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 by the federal government for carrying on this work, stating that the present appropriation was too small and the area covered by the government representatives too large to materially affect the pest.

President Watson at the morning session appointed a committee from each of the states charged with the opening and handling of the report upon which the annual cotton estimate is to be based. This committee is now at work and the estimates of the cotton crop will be issued tomorrow.

The annual election of officers and the selection of the place for the next meeting went over until tomorrow. It is practically certain that Commissioner Hudson, of Georgia will be the next president and the next meeting will either go to Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia.

The attendance was considerably increased today, among others arriving being Commissioner Wilkinson of Alabama, and Commissioner Patterson of North Carolina.

The entire day was devoted to addresses upon experimental and demonstration work, notable addresses being made by Special Agent B. H. Rawl, of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Dairying," and on the general subject by Messrs. Carey, of Alabama, Parker, of North Carolina; Dodson of Louisiana, and Soble of Georgia.

Tomorrow the association will hear an address by Mr. J. H. Patten, secretary of the American Immigration Restriction League on the general subject of American immigration and particularly as it relates to the south and her agricultural interests.

DIED IN COURT

Judge Crawford Stricken While Examining a Witness.

Columbia, S. C., November 20.—Judge Andrew Crawford, one of the most distinguished members of the Columbia bar, died in court today while examining a witness in a civil case. Judge Crawford had just asked the witness a question, when he excused himself and went to the judge's room. He threw himself upon a couch and asked that a doctor be summoned. He expired in five minutes.

FOR DEEPER WATERWAYS

Organization Formed by Representatives of Fifteen Southern States.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Representative men from fifteen of the Atlantic coast states today formed a permanent organization under the name of "The Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association," the object of which will be to bring about a system of waterways to permit the free movement of traffic by inland waters between the various Atlantic seaboard states from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

This is the outcome of the two days' conference held in this city by delegates appointed by the governors or trade bodies in the states interested, on the Atlantic Inland Waterway project. The association adopted resolutions declaring that all canals should be free and asking congress to take up the great project because it is demanded by the commercial interests of thirty million people on the Atlantic seaboard. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, was chosen president and a vice president and delegate at large was elected from each state. The next convention will be held in Baltimore.

Many addresses in favor of the movement and pledging support were made during the two sessions today. The convention came to an end tonight with a banquet which was attended by nearly all of the 522 delegates to the conference.

Congressman Small of North Carolina, speaking of the Norfolk to Beaufort route of the proposed inland waterways referred to the dangers to shipping in rounding the treacherous shoals of Cape Hatteras. If the Norfolk-Beaufort route is built, he said, millions of dollars in ships and cargoes would be saved from destruction.

Mr. Small, in his address, went a step further than the conference proposes to go. He suggested the continuance of the inland waterway down and across Florida to the Gulf of Mexico, thus coming in touch with the Mississippi river and the waterways of the great Mississippi valley.

"When that dream is realized," he said, "transportation problem will have been solved."

Major Flager who has charge of the government engineering in five of the Middle Atlantic states, said that from an engineering point of view there was nothing to prevent the carrying out such a project.

The committee on credentials reported that 522 delegates had registered for the conference and that they were appointed by the governors or trades associations of the following fifteen states:

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Among the resolutions adopted was which may be said to be the platform of the movement.

It sets forth that the proposed deep waterway "is demanded by the mutual interests of 30,000,000 people on the seaboard directly and indirectly and ultimately by those of the American people."

The following officers were elected: President—Congressman J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer—Addison B. Burke, Philadelphia.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Baltimore in the latter part of November, 1908.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS

A. H. Ball Weds Miss Mary Barbee, Wilkins Robards and Miss Sadie Root United in Marriage.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., November 20.—The following opinions were filed by the supreme court today: Stewart vs. Carey Lumber Co., from Harnett, new trial on second issue relating to damages; Parish vs. Railway, from Randolph, no error; Russell vs. Wade, from Montgomery, no error; Eiland vs. Southern Ry., from Orange, new trial on plaintiff's appeal, no error in defendant's appeal; State vs. Jones, from Guilford, no error; State vs. Raynor, from Pender, no error; Hayes vs. Railway, from Mecklenburg, per curiam, affirmed; Blackwelder vs. Insurance Co., from Mecklenburg, dismissed under rule 17; Botkin Co. vs. McDaniel, from Catawba, dismissed under rule 17; Cook vs. Campbell, from Catawba, dismissed under rule 17; Colvart vs. Parson, from Wilkes per curiam, affirmed.

In Edenton Street M. E. church today Alfred Harvey Ball, a native of Portsmouth, Va., and Miss Mary Barbee, a daughter of Edward R. Barbee, were married. George Thordraft of Portsmouth was the best man and Mr. Ball's married sister was dame of honor the bridesmaids were Misses Henrietta Hancock, of Newbern, and Katie Barbee, of Raleigh. Church Wilkins Robards, a nephew of Vice President Andrews of the Southern Railway, was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Sneddes Root, a grand daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Aldert Smiles, for many years rector of St. Mary's School, Raleigh. Miss Annie Root, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Bishop Cheshire and Bector Barber officiated.

GOMPERS REPLIES TO ATTACKS

Tells of Alleged Attempt to Bribe Him

Was Sick in Little Rock When Paper Was Alleged to Have Been Signed by Him—Reading of Document Followed by Dramatic Scene.

Norfolk, Va., November 20.—A sensation was created in the Federation of labor this afternoon by President Gompers in his speech, replying to the attacks upon him and other officers of the federation by the manufacturers association, when he told of an alleged attempt to bribe him at the Victoria hotel in New York in October by a young newspaper man, giving his name as Brandenburg, the latter, Mr. Gompers said, having declared that he represented the National Manufacturers Association and was prepared to offer him immunity from all exposure and make him financially secure the remainder of his life if he would sign a certain paper and otherwise "aid in the exposure" of the other leaders in the American Federation of Labor, with the view to totally destroying the influence of organized labor in the country.

The paper, President Gompers said, was to purport to have been signed when he (Gompers) was ill in Little Rock, Ark., in 1895. This paper, says Mr. Gompers, he had preserved and while death-like stillness prevailed in the convention Mr. Gompers drew forth the original document and read it. The climax was a most dramatic one. Mr. Gompers, during his recital of the alleged attempt at bribery, called upon different delegates present who were with him at times in connection with interviews with Brandenburg to verify his statement. This the delegates, rising in their seats, did. At the closing of President Gompers' speech there was a great demonstration, even Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, the socialistic opponent of Mr. Gompers, rising and with uplifted arms, declaring that although he had at convention after convention bitterly opposed the re-election of Mr. Gompers, he would be the one this year to move to make his re-election unanimous, with a vote of confidence not only to President Gompers but to all the officers of the American Federation of Labor, "this," declared Mr. Berger, "is the answer of the socialists to the manufacturers' association."

A motion offered by W. D. Ryan, of Springfield, Ill., representing the Illinois Mine Workers, voting to President Gompers complete confidence in his very act and deed and denouncing the manufacturers' association, received immediate consideration and was adopted amid enthusiastic excitement.

New York, Nov. 20.—Broughton Brandenburg, president of the National Institution of Immigration and a magazine writer, said tonight that he was the man referred to by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, when the latter at the convention at Norfolk today, declared that "one 'Charles Brandenburg, a newspaper man attempted to bribe him to take part in an 'exposure' of other federation leaders."

In a statement Mr. Brandenburg emphatically denied that he had attempted to bribe Mr. Gompers. He also stated that he had no connection with the National Manufacturers Association and that his dealing with Gompers was solely in the interest of a publication which he represents. He himself, he said, had been the intended victim of a plot that failed. He declared that Gompers' statement today was an effort to forestall the effect of what he knew was about to be published.

BANKS HOLDING ALOOF

Are Not Subscribing for Certificates. Purpose Said to be to Give Small Investors a Chance.

New York, November 20.—The governments issue of 100,000,000 in treasury certificates of indebtedness continued today to engross the attention of New York bankers who apparently have not reached a definite decision as to the course they shall pursue. The subscriptions so far received at the local sub-treasury seem to indicate that the larger banks in this city are temporarily withholding their offers for purchase. The sub-treasury officials are not disposed to make public the amount of subscriptions received there during the past three days saying they are merely acting as transmitting agents for the treasury department at Washington to which point the offers are being forwarded as fast as they come in.

The fact that the banks are holding off for the time being has led to the more or less definite report that heads of the larger banking institutions are desirous of obtaining some sort of assurance from Washington that the money paid out here for the purchase of the securities will be left on deposits in local institutions. Some of the New York banks are said to be holding off in the matter of subscriptions so as to give the small investors with hoarded savings a chance to put in their claims and thus draw into circulation the money for which the certificates were largely designed.